CINCINNATI'S MONSTER BELL

The Biggest and Probably the Sweetest Ever (ast in an American Foundry.

AN ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE FEATURE.

This Bell and a Chime of Twenty-six Others will be Connected with the Organ and Used to Reinforce the Choir-The Ornamentation of the Bell.

Liberty Bell is at last to have a rival.

Not, indeed, in fame, nor in the hearts of the people. In those respects it will ever stand unrivalled. But in size, at least, a rival-or rather, a superior-is now being made ready for the massive belifty in the suburbs of Cincinnati where it is soon to swing, and ring out the loulest peal that has ever vibrated upon the free alr of America. Doubtless by the time these words appear in print the moltan metal will have flowed hissing down the channels into the curiously constructed mould, and the biggest bell ever cast on this side of the Atlantic will be cooling in the great pit constructed to receive it. For

Laudo Deum verum, plebum voco, con-Funera prango, fulgura franco, Sabbata pango.
This may be approximately, though not completely, rendered by the quaint old English in each

"To calle ye folde atte meeting tyme, We chyme; on jone and myrth are on ye wynge,

We rynge:

When we laurente a passyng soule,

We tolie."

It will be noticed that great symmetry

he this arrangement. has been nitained by this arrangement. The eagle is opposite the tiara, and the American flag to papel engin; the seal of the United States corresponds to that of Rome; and the same artistic balance is maintained in all the parts. The designer is a Cincinnati man, Mr. A. Mundberk



POLISHING TH the new bell is to weigh nearly fifteen tons; and the great bell in the cathedral at Montreal, hitherto the largest on the American continent, weighs rather less than thirteen tons. It will take rank, therefore, very creditably, among the largest bells of the world,—the largest in England, the Westminster bell, weighing about the same, while one in Vienns, the largest in actual use in Europe, weighs about twenty tons. It is true that the monster of Moscow, which lies broken and proctrate, weighed more than two hundred tons; but it was simply a huge mistake, which having failed as a bell is now used as a chapel. It is stated, too, that there is a monstrosity somethat there is a monstrosity somelere in China that weighs about sixty
as; but its shape is abouninable, and
tone exeruciating to any but a Celes
perhaps but one other foundry in the

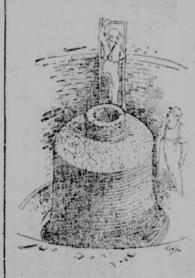
But these figures of weight convey but But these naures of weight convey are a very vague idea of size. The great Chinese cat-call is said to be fourteen feet in height; but it is shaped like a barrel. The Cincinnati bell, which is cast in the true proportions for beauty and melody-being modeled after a bell in Erfurt, Prussia, which is accounted the sweetest in the world-is seven feet in height, and nine in diameter at the base. That is to say, if it rested, mouth downward, on the ground, the tallest man could stand upright under it; and it it were set on edge, and a school-boy were were set on edge, and a school-boy were to cling with his hands to the upper rim, his feet would dangle about where the clapper will hang when the bell is finally in position. This diapper will weigh no less than 640 pounds. Imagine the effect when it comes in collision with fifteen tons of resonant bellmetal! Nowhere else tons of resonant belimetal! Nowhere else in the world is such a mass actually swing. The diameter of the wheel is fifteen feet, and two ropes will be attached. It is stipulated, indeed, that the bell shall be so poised that one man canring it; but unless the services of Sandow could be secured as sexion the task would be altogether too arduous—hence the double rope. Bells have been cast which required the combined effort of more than twenty men to swing them; but bell-hanging, as well as bell-founding, has made no small progress, and such cumbersome arrangements belong to the days of creaking ex-carts and wooden ploughs.

ploughs.

The ornamentation of the Cincinnati bell is believed to be more elaborate than that of any other in existence. Civic and ecclesiastical decorations will both have place, making it at once an emblem of patriotic feeling, and a consecrated instrument of worship. Encircling the body of the bell, just above the sounding bow, is the Latin text of the Lord's Prayer in true Gothic characters about seven inchecclesiastical decorations will both have place, making it at once an emblem of patriotic feeling, and a consecrated instrument of worship. Encircling the body of the bell, just above the sounding bow, is the Latin text of the Lord's Prayer in true Gothic characters about seven inches high. Above this, on the civic half, the American cagle hovers over the great seal of the United States,—an impression of which was sent directly from the White House. Beneath this is the seal of the state of Ohlo, pierced by the stuffs that support the stars and stripes, which fall in graceful folds on either side; and beneath this is the seal of the city of Cincinnati, Medalions of the deceased donor and family complete the design. On the ecclesiastical half of the bell, under the surmounting thara, is a medalion of Pope Leo XIII., with his seal beneath it, Just below is the medalion of the Rt. Rev. William Henry Eider. Archbishop of Cincinnati, through which are crossed the staffs of the papei bonners. Right and left of this medalion are two others—of Archbishop Puruell, and of Bishop Fenwick, the first bishop of Cin-

IE INTERIOR.

The lines of the new bell differ quite considerably from those which are usual. The exact proportions were determined by Mr. F. P. Lotz, superintendent of the Buckeye Foundry where the bell is cast, according to a rule of his own devising—but this rule is carefully guarded as a trade sacret, too valuable for publication, The metal used is the usual alloy of copper and tin in the ratio of 78 to 22. No other metals or proportions give so No other metals or proportions give so satisfactory a result. The idea that an admixture of silver will sweeten the tone is a popular dejusion.



CORE OF MOULD IN CASTING PIT. United States—that at Troy, N. Y., where the Columbian Liberty Bell was cast—in which such a work could be successfully carried through. From the foundry the bell will be taken

to a warant space adjoining Federal square, there to be exhibited for a month. To the school children of the city and vicinity 30,000 free tickets are to be dis-tributed. Excursions will be run on the



THE CRITICAL MOMENT

neath the central medalion is \$10,000 to defray the cost of this great work; but at least \$5,000 more will be exhed before Cincinnati's noble Abell f, are two verses of mediaeval sounds from its lofty tower.

Latin hexameters relating to bells, which LITERARY MESSENGER. in the very first-class of similar publica-

THE LEADING MAGAZINE OF DIXIE BEFORE THE WAR,

With Varying Fortunes It Was Issued for Thirty Years-The War Killed It. Sketch of Its Career,

In August, 1834, Thomas W. White, a printer, founded in Richmond The Southrn Literary Messenger. With varying

fortunes the magazine was issued for thirty years. The war killed it. It was a mirror of its times. Southern

It was a mirror of its times. Southern in name and in its purpose to cultivate the literary instincts of its section, it was thoroughly American in the breadth of its views, in the desire to have writers of all parts of the country represented among its contributors, and in the extent of its circulation. Without material drawn from the pages of the volumes that have been preserved any treatment of the life or literature of the old South would be incomplete.

When White determined to start the magazine, the prospect of success was by no means encouraging. Not until 189 did he regard it as established, and then he wrote: "When nearly six years ago the plan of the Messenger was formed, how few of its friends believed that it would live to this day. How early did they pressage not only a speedy death to the work, but ruin to the undertaker. In truth, it seemed a rash and perflous enterprise. The editor's all, of fortune and credit, was embarked."

Impediments were, indeed, many, Richmond, where naturally the basis of circulation was to exist had a white population of less than 12,00. Means of communication were scant. Experiments with periodicals in the South had failed. But a few years before the Southern Review, of Charleston, had closed its brief career in spite of the ability brought to its support. Against the advice of many of his friends, and cheered by a few, among whom James E. Heath and Beverly Tucker were foremost, White persisted in his design. He proved that energy and perseverance could discount apathy and the apparent logic of experience.

WHITE IS EDITOR.

the magazine, but he made a distinction between "sectional partialities" and the defence and exposition of southern interests and rights. He took his readers into his confidence, indicating from time to time the fluctuations of his fortunes. In opening his eighth volume, for instance, he said that the circulation was so large that two weeks were occupied in mailing the edition, and that the handling of manuscripts alone was enough to keep one person constantly busy. He was, however, not content with existing conditions, and at the suggestion of a friend he offered in December, 1842, a silver cup or medal for the best poem of not less than seventy-five lines or more than one hundred and fifty, and he selected Thomas Ritchie, Dr. Henry Myers, Dr. Augustus L. Warner, William B. Chittenden, and James E. Heath as Judges.

interest than secentivelve lines of nonthan one highly and the privace of the privace of the privace in February to Evelyn.

The side of the privace in February to Evelyn.

The prevence of the privace of the privace in February to Evelyn.

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The prevence of the privace of the privace in February to Evelyn.

The province of the privace of the privace of the privace of the province of January B, 1856, at the age of fifty-four years. He had seen his magazine government of the privace of the province of the province of the privace of

BUUGHT BY MINOP.

in the very first-class of similar publications in our country."

Buther at Minor.

During White's liness, and for a few months after his death, the Messen_cr was conducted by a friend. In August, 18E, he retired, the magazine having been purchased by Benjamin B. Misor. Files in youth, in the beneats derived from a long college career, and in family connections, alhor, who was a lawyer by profession, pianned to improve the Messenger in all points. Summoning his personal friends and others as to pages, he announced that he proposed to have jearning and genius in the publication, and would spend money to that end. He was gratified that not as many subscribers withdrew as he had expected, but he candidly told his readers that if they defired to see the productions of northern writers, who were professional authors and worked for pay, the necessary money would have to be forthcoming. Minor acgit a sharp lookout over the field, and left no stone upturned to bring his magazing the importance of criticism, he arranged with Poe for monthly contributions in that line, though the relations of the two did not long remain the same; not, however, through any fault of Minor. White had opened his pages to the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, That organization was in a state of comawhen Minor appeared, and he tried vigorously to revive it. Article after article was published, together with letters from John Tyler, I. K. Tefft, J. Romeyn Brodhead, George N. Moore, Conway Robinson, Charles Campbell, and George Tucker. His efforts were successful, for in the spring of 18ft the society was reorganized, with William C. Rives president; John McDowell, William H. Macfarland, James E. Heath, vice-presidents, William Maxwell, corresponding secretary; George U. Johnson, treasurer; Conway Robinson, Sociates Maupin, Gustavus A. Myers, Thomas T. Glies, William B. Chittenden, Benjamin B. Minor, and Thomas H. Erlis, Executive Committee. Minor was also one of the skiners of the stirring address to the people of virginia from the

William Maxwell, corresponding Sectetary, Georg U. Johnson, treasurer; Conway Robinson, Sociates Mangin, Gustavus
A. Alyers, Thomas T. Giles, William B.
Chittenden, Benjamin B. Minor, and
Thomas H. Eills, Executive Committee,
Minor was also one of the signers of
the sthring address to the people of
Virginia from the Education Convention
of 1845, he was vice-president of the Memphis Convention of that year, and was
prominent in the movements of various
kinds for the material and intellectual
advancement of the Commonwealth.
Agents were appointed to handle the
magazine in Charleston, New Orleans,
Alexandria, Washington, Baitimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and other
cities. Prizes were offered for certain
kinds of contributions, and one of \$30
was awarded to the author of an essay,
on Longfellow. The offer for the best
poem was withdrawn became none of
the poems submitted was deemed suitable for publication. William Macfarlane
became in February, 1845, the publisher of
the magazine, and his name, soon in connection with that of Fergusson, remained
on the cover until 1884, Minor made trips
to the North and the farther South, the
faffure of the Magnolia in 1844 added material from South Carolina, and in Decembar the enterprising young editor was able
to unite with the Messenger the Southern
and Western Magazine and Review. This
had lived for about a year in Charleston
under the editorship of W. Gilmore
Simms, and he was retained for critical
and other writing for the Southern and
Western Literary Messenger and Review,
the new name adopted to express more
definitely the tendencies of the Messenger.
For two years it bore its rather top-heavy
title. Then, in January, 1848, the old one
was resumed. John R. Thompson, the
new editor and preprietor, thought the
combination too cumbrous.

THOMISON's BIGH AIM.

He bewelt the magazine in October, 1847.

THOMISON'S BIGH AIM.

He bought the magazine in October, 1847, Minor, with a very gallant reference to his successor, leaving to accept the predictability of the Virginia Fermale Institute at Staunton. Thompson was somewhat hampered by the withdrawal of subscribers, either from distrust of the new editor or from a feeling of indifference toward the cause of southern literature, as he philosophically expressed it. He seemed to have much of the same spirit as White, and announced that the province of the magazine would be "to regard the republic of letters as an indissoluble confederacy, recognizing no landmarks or barriers of division, but united together as a literary brotherhood by the sympathies of a kindred mature and a community of tastes, sentiments, and pur-THOMISON'S BIGH AIM.

utile preponderated over dulce, literature could not be given the recognition it de-served. Yet Dr. Bagby persevered.

" BE OUT UNDER DE CULIUS.

could not be given the recognition it deserved. Yet Dr. Bagby persevered.

**BE OHI USIGA D P. COL. IBS.

Poe had received a salary of \$39. This had been reduced in the struggies of the magazine to \$300 before the war broke out. But the \$6,50 given to Dr. Bagby in 160 represented but \$50 in coim. Compelied to make a living by writing for other journals, he nevertheless imparted a wonderful brighiness to the magazine and lesued double numbers in 182, making for that year three volumes of \$89 pages each. One volume spread over the next year.

The cash system of subscriptions had been organized, but the proprietors were losing money and depending upon the profits of their job office to make up the deficiency. Notwithstanding an increase of the price of daily papers to \$30 a year, the subscription to the Messenger remained \$3, adopted in Thompson's time, until July, 1832. Then it was stated that \$2 would added to the price. An advance was made to \$5 in September, and to \$50 in October, Very reluctantity the publishers were led to leave the field that they had occupied for ten or fifteen years, but between the last issue of 1832 and the first for 1861 the property was transferred to Wedderburn & Alfriend, and Frank H. Alfriend became editor. They were hopeful, but circumstances were against them. For several months they made a manifered to Wedderburn & Alfriend, and Frank H. Alfriend became editor. They were hopeful, but circumstances were against them. For several months they made a manifered to Wedderburn & Alfriend, and Frank H. Alfriend became editor. They were hopeful, but circumstances were against them. For several months they made a manifered to Wedderburn & Alfriend, and Frank H. Alfriend became editor. They were hopeful, but circumstances were against them. For several months they made a manifered to Wedderburn & Alfriend, and Frank H. Alfriend became editor. They were hopeful, but circumstances were against them to constantly narrowing field for circuiation and against the all-absorbing of every-floody in

fame and of many others who dat hot seek it.

Editors and publishers were occasionally prone to take a gloomy view of their immediate surroundings, and thereby to leave the hasty reader in doubt about the real condition of southern letters; but the magazine, if carefully read and studied, is an impeachable witness of the achievements of southerners in the field of literature. It demonstrates that that South was by no means lacking in intellectual vigor, and explains many of the difficulties surrounding readers and writers. It is not a complete history of the South, but that history cannot be written without considerable regard for the importance of the Messenger.

Stevenson's Literary Life in Samoa.

White, and announced that the province of the magazine would be "to regard the republic of letters as an indisable confederacy, recognizing no landmarghed that the leaf now. Our place is find life that we leaf now. Our place is in a deep cleft of Vaca Mountain, some as hiterary prother-body the sympathles of a kindred stune and a committy of tastes, sentiments, and purpose the magazine for nearly fourteen years, and undoubtedly widened its influence, though he may not have increased its financial value. Its readers were to be found from New Emfand to Texas, from Suth Carolina to-Minnesota, and in the European capitals. E. A. Duyska mento of the Literary World, urged exact mento of the Literary World, urged exact mento of the Carolina to-Minnesota, and in the European capitals. E. A. Duyska for the Literary world, urged exact mento of the Carolina to-Minnesota, and in the European capitals. E. A. Duyska for some source with mud, and dranched with sweat and conserved with mud, and dranched with sweat and conserved to encourage it, and kell of San Francisco, and George Publican in London, were some for such that the courtesy of all the courtey of all the courtey of the Europe, and sent back most in the court, in the burls, change, rub down, and take a chair in the verse of the space, kilot conscience applains the wider popularity of her being correspondence, that the popularity of her bein This is a hard and interesting and beau-

of it is any good. I have got in a better vein with the South Sea book.

I believe, in time, I shall get the whole thing in form. Now, up to date, that is all my design, and I beg to warn you till we have the whole toor much), of the stuff together, you can hardly judge—and I can hardly judge. Such a mass of stuff is to be handled if possible, without repetition—so much foreign matter to be included—if possible with perspicuity—and as much as can be, a spirit of narrative to be preserved. You will find that come stronger as I proceed, and get the explanations worked through. Problems of style are (as yet), dirt unter my feet; my problem is a architectural, creative—get this stuff jointed and moving. If I can do that I will trouble you for style anybody might write it, and it would be splendid: well-engineered, the masses right, the blooming thing travelling—twig!.—McClure's Magazine.

TO CURE SLEEPLES SNESS. Simple Practice That May Lure the

Foremost among expedients for inducing sleep must be classed the drug opium in one of its many methods of prepara-

ing sleep must be classed the disc in one of its many methods of preparation.

Despite the baneful effects of the fact that in the end it invariably defeats its own purpose, numbers of propie who are unable to woo sleep at will habitually resort to its use in order to procure the rest necessary for the recurvation of mind and body after the labors and toils of the busy day. Except undy medical advice, however, it is manifestive unwise to have recourse to so permisions a remedy, even though for the moment the end aimed at is easily attained.

Many people find a cup of hot water, taken just before getting into bed, a reliable remedy for sleeplessness. The water must be very hot, indeed, and should be sipped at quick intervals. This nethod possesses the undoubted advantage of being perfectly uninjurious, and is, moreover, exceedingly simple.

There are a great many persons who make a practice of eating a raw onion before retiring to rest, and assert that a sound, refreshing sleep, is the consequence. If one can disregard the unpleasant taste it invariably leaves in the mouth, there is nothing to orge against so simple and uninjurious an expedient for securing sleep, and it may, at any rate, be well worth a trial by those who are in the habit of tossing restlessly on their pillows.

A somewhat similar method, the partaking of lettuce, particularly the core of one, is said to be an aid to sleep; but the core of one, is said to be an aid to sleep; but

A somewhat similar method, the par-taking of lettuce, particularly the core of one, is said to be an aid to sleep; but this is a remedy that evidently requires a good set of "grinders" in addition to directive powers of unimpeachable sound-ness, two things that many sleepless ones will reveable be unable to command at will probably be unable to command a

will.

A peculiar expedient for invoking the god Morpheus, recommended by one who practices it, is to have large vases of strongly perfumed nowers in the bedroom and to keep the doors and windows closed to exclude the air. It would appear that the odor from the flowers drawn into the system by the respiratory organs, acts as a soporific to the senses, and so produces a species of intoxication which end in sleep; but the remedy carnot be recommended, and carried too far becomes There are many people confident in

the assertion that the only necessary thing for insuring sleep is to keep the attention fixed upon some real or im-aginary object. A victim to occasional sleeplessness says that when unable to obtain rest he simply closes his eyes, returned in his mind some scene or obobtain rest he simply closes his eyes pictures in his mind some scene or object with which he is familiar, such a a landscape or the interior of a public building, and keeps his attention firmly riveted on it, with the result that in a few minutes he fails off into the much needed slumber.

On similar lines to this another person will commence to count mentally from the country of the country

On similar lines to this another person will commence to count mentally from one onwards with undeniable persistency until the brain, getting wearled by the monotonous exercise, succumbs, and the patient obtains the sleep he has thus wooed and won.

In the matter of inducing sleep, of course much depends upon the individual. One person will find a hearty meal taken shortly before bed time, conducive to a good night's rest, while another discovers that an empty stomach is abso-

covers that an empty stomach is absolutely necessary to obtain any sleep a all. A cold bath before getting into be or even holding the hands for severa seconds in cold water will, in some cases

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are often the hardest to get. Now, here's just where dealing with a house like ours comes in. We've a large stock, and anything in the Furniture or Carpet line you'll always find with us at prices that are guaranteed. Some notable arrivals:

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A choice line of Open-Frame Suits, in polished quartered oak, from \$45 up to \$125. Never seen before, because they're this season's freshest designs. Some with swelled or serpentine

fronts and some without. No heavy woody stuff, but nice artistic furniture.

WALNUT SUITS!! Do you know that when it comes to finer goods we sell more now and always did of Walnut than anything else? The biggest line of Walnut Goods in Richmond is

shown by us Prove this assertion for yourself. A nice assortment also of Curly Birch, Mahogany, White Maple, and Bird's Eye Maple Suits.

A White Maple Suit, with Bird's Eye Panels, \$29—very neat and tasty.

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Just now we are paying particular attention to Frame Suits. The advantage of buying a Frame Suit is this: You see what you're getting; it's not like buying a pig in a bag. We have them in six, five, four, and three pieces. An Inlaid (Marquetrie) 3-piece Suits in French Tape

try, \$35 only. Another in Lavonie (All Silk) has broad panels, showing the exquisite figures of Birch to the best advantage, serpentine fr at and French legs, finished like a mirror, for \$55.

By the way, if you have just the frame of an o'd parlor suit, no matter what kind, send it to us or our factory and we'll make it up in any of the new goods--Lavonies, Tapestries, Broca telles, &c,-in any style. Let one of our upholsterers call on you It'll cost you-not a cent. We'll tell you about Sideboards, China Cases, Combination Cases, Desks, Fancy Chairs, &c.

421 EAST BROAD.